

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS Canberra

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, MARCH QUARTER 1979

RIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Joe Christensen on Canberra 526581 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616

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MAIN FEATURES

NOTE: The statistics contained in this publication refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of 10 man-days or more.

- . In the three months ended March 1979 506,900 working days were lost, compared with 183,800 in the same period in 1978 and 307,300 in the March quarter 1977.
- . For disputes which ended in the March quarter 1979—
 - 46 per cent lasted for one day or less (Table 3);
 - 55 per cent of total working days lost were in disputes in which wage claims were the main cause (Table 4);
 - 66 per cent were settled by resumption without negotiation. These disputes accounted for 72 per cent of total workers involved and 44 per cent of total working days lost.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly publication *Industrial Disputes* (6321.0).

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which ended in the quarter. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2 in which figures for workers involved and working days and wages lost refer to all disputes that started or were in progress during the quarter, irrespective of whether they had ended during the quarter or continued into the next period. The figures for number of disputes in these tables, however, relate only to disputes which started during the quarter. (See paragraph 7.)

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

5. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 9). They may not relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole. For example, effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these figures. Also, some workers involved in industrial disputes may obtain work at other establishments while a dispute is in progress. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

6. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

7. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause, may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes — in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year. Disputes not settled at the end of a quarter are not counted in the number of disputes for the following quarter (except as above), but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included. Therefore average days lost per worker involved on a

quarterly basis are not comparable with the yearly averages.

8. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics 1977* (6101.0) and earlier issues of this publication.

Definitions

9. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

10. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

11. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

12. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded.

13. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

14. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

15. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

16. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work*. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers — computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions — safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning — employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning — protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

Methods of settlement

17. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not

necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation.

- (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.
- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

(a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to,

the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts : (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, (ii) Coal Industry Acts, (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act, (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).

(b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation.

Other methods.

18. All publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

— Nil or less than half the final digit shown.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

R. J. CAMERON
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1976 TO MARCH QUARTER 1979

Period	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
AUSTRALIA							
1976	2,055	2,137.3	52.6	2,189.9	3,799.2	1.7	114,552
1977	2,090	539.4	56.8	596.2	1,654.8	2.8	59,674
1978	2,277	1,011.9	63.7	1,075.6	2,130.8	2.0	78,404
Quarter ended —							
1977							
December	429	79.5	7.6	87.1	278.2	3.2	10,123
1978							
March	457	74.9	6.0	80.9	183.8	2.3	7,162
June	587	485.9	20.3	506.3	791.7	1.6	28,487
September	684	271.6	23.3	295.0	662.9	2.3	24,647
December	549	179.4	14.0	193.4	492.5	2.6	18,108
1979							
March	586	176.4	8.3	184.7	506.9	2.7	20,855
STATES AND TERRITORIES							
1978 —							
N.S.W.	1,240	487.3	16.5	503.8	970.8	1.9	35,162
Vic.	303	201.3	25.6	227.0	468.1	2.1	16,200
Qld	231	190.9	4.9	195.8	360.3	1.8	14,601
S.A.	119	41.6	8.5	50.0	79.1	1.6	2,639
W.A.	306	70.5	5.7	76.1	197.9	2.6	7,736
Tas.	46	14.7	2.5	17.1	35.4	2.1	1,356
N.T.	19	1.7	0.1	1.8	8.0	4.4	296
A.C.T.	13	4.0	—	4.0	11.2	2.8	414
March 1979 —							
N.S.W.	316	100.7	4.8	105.6	284.1	2.7	12,431
Vic.	90	34.2	1.9	36.1	134.0	3.7	4,998
Qld	41	13.3	0.3	13.7	27.7	2.0	1,059
S.A.	28	9.7	0.7	10.5	13.7	1.3	499
W.A.	90	12.5	0.5	13.0	24.6	1.9	988
Tas.	12	2.6	0.1	2.6	9.8	3.8	389
N.T.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.C.T.	8	3.3	—	3.3	13.0	4.0	490

1. Disputes are generally initiated by parties to the dispute. In some cases, disputes are located and estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

2. Estimated loss in wages represents the loss in wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and is generally reported as prior to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

3. Disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than the employer, employees, trade unions, political parties, trade and craft organisations, against lack of work, the lack of transport, non-existent public facilities, accidents, funeral expenses, etc., are not taken into account.

Methods of settlement

4. Statistics of the method of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the method directly responsible for ending the dispute of work and not to the method used by the parties to the dispute.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE MARCH QUARTER 1979 : INDUSTRIES

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
B	Mining	52	1	8	—	74	4	139
	Coal mining	52	—	6	—	—	—	58
	Other mining	—	1	2	—	74	4	81
C	Manufacturing	162	48	14	7	2	3	236
	Food, beverages and tobacco	12	17	5	2	2	—	38
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2	2	1	—	—	—	5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3	3	—	—	—	1	7
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	8	6	1	—	—	—	15
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	136	18	6	3	—	2	165
	Other manufacturing	1	2	1	2	—	—	6
D	Electricity, gas and water	13	4	2	2	1	—	22
E	Construction	14	11	2	6	3	1	39
F	Wholesale and retail trade	7	3	—	—	2	—	13
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	40	11	11	10	8	3	88
	Railway transport; air transport	6	2	6	3	—	1	19
	Water transport	19	6	2	2	5	—	34
	Stevedoring services	14	6	1	2	3	—	26
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	5	—	1	—	2	—	8
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	15	3	3	5	3	2	35
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	9	2	—	—	—	—	11
I,J,K	Other industries	18	10	4	2	—	1	36
	Total	316	90	41	28	90	12	586
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.0	—	—	0.6	—	—	4.6
B	Mining	13.3	0.1	1.4	—	9.6	0.8	25.3
	Coal mining	13.3	—	0.8	—	—	—	14.2
	Other mining	—	0.1	0.6	—	9.6	0.8	11.2
C	Manufacturing	39.0	11.5	5.3	3.1	0.1	0.4	59.4
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.1	4.2	1.5	1.1	0.1	—	11.1
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.4	0.8	—	—	—	0.1	2.2
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2.3	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	3.5
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	31.0	5.1	3.6	2.0	—	0.3	41.9
	Other manufacturing	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2
D	Electricity, gas and water	6.2	4.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	—	11.9
E	Construction	3.0	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	—	6.9
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.7	0.9	—	—	0.1	—	2.0
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	18.3	15.3	5.1	4.2	1.3	1.0	47.0
	Railway transport; air transport	3.1	2.4	1.1	0.2	—	—	6.9
	Water transport	4.7	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	—	7.0
	Stevedoring services	4.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	—	6.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.1	—	0.6	—	0.1	—	0.8
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	10.4	12.3	3.0	3.9	0.8	0.9	33.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	17.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	17.1
I,J,K	Other industries	4.1	2.5	1.7	1.9	—	0.4	10.6
	Total	105.6	36.1	13.7	10.5	13.0	2.6	184.7

For footnotes see page 6.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE MARCH QUARTER 1979:
INDUSTRIES - *continued*

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (c)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	48.0	—	—	6.0	—	—	54.0
B	Mining	33.3	2.4	8.0	—	13.8	5.2	62.7
	Coal mining	33.3	—	1.6	—	—	—	34.9
	Other mining	—	2.4	6.4	—	13.8	5.2	27.8
C	Manufacturing	100.7	49.5	7.4	3.0	0.2	3.2	164.0
	Food, beverages and tobacco	6.6	13.3	3.4	1.8	0.2	—	25.3
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.4	2.0	—	—	—	—	2.4
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	5.0	0.9	—	—	—	0.6	6.5
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	11.7	8.4	0.7	—	—	—	20.8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	76.9	23.6	3.2	1.2	—	2.7	107.6
	Other manufacturing	—	1.3	0.1	—	—	—	1.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	5.0	2.7	0.8	0.1	2.8	—	11.3
E	Construction	16.7	17.9	0.8	1.9	5.6	0.1	51.2
F	Wholesale and retail trade	1.7	8.6	—	—	0.6	—	11.3
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	51.8	50.0	9.5	2.1	1.7	1.1	120.6
	Railway transport; air transport	37.4	27.8	2.1	0.3	—	—	67.6
	Water transport	4.2	0.7	2.6	0.1	0.4	—	8.0
	Stevedoring services	3.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	—	5.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.3	—	2.1	—	0.1	—	2.5
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	10.2	21.5	4.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	44.9
I,J,K	Other industries	22.9	0.6	—	—	—	—	23.5
	Total	284.1	134.0	27.7	13.7	24.6	9.8	506.9
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,833	—	—	204	—	—	3,037
B	Mining	1,498	337	347	—	613	228	3,023
	Coal mining	1,498	—	102	—	—	—	1,600
	Other mining	—	337	245	—	613	228	1,423
C	Manufacturing	3,635	1,793	280	117	8	117	5,949
	Food, beverages and tobacco	234	494	128	73	8	—	937
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	14	70	—	—	—	—	84
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	232	33	—	—	—	20	285
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	437	259	22	—	—	—	717
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	2,717	889	124	42	—	98	3,869
	Other manufacturing	1	49	6	2	—	—	57
D	Electricity, gas and water	186	99	34	2	96	—	418
E	Construction	673	752	31	75	199	5	2,062
F	Wholesale and retail trade	58	280	—	—	18	—	365
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	2,489	1,638	326	77	54	36	4,771
	Railway transport; air transport	1,989	910	62	9	—	—	2,971
	Water transport	164	29	104	4	13	—	315
	Stevedoring services	153	29	20	4	12	—	218
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	11	—	84	—	2	—	96
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	337	699	161	63	41	36	1,485
I,J,K	Other industries	912	21	—	—	—	—	934
	Total	12,431	4,998	1,059	499	988	389	20,855

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1979 :
INDUSTRIES AND DURATION

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing						Transport and storage; communication			Proportion of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment		Construction		Stevedoring services		Other industries	
	Coal	Other	Other	Other	Construction	Other	Other	Other	All industries	
DISPUTES										
Up to 1 day	30	44	71	18	4	18	23	37	245	45.7
Over 1 to 2 days	16	14	39	13	6	6	8	17	119	22.2
Over 2 to 3 days	3	8	12	5	2	1	4	8	43	8.0
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2	8	15	9	3	1	3	6	47	8.8
5 to less than 10 days	6	3	11	8	6	—	2	6	42	7.8
10 to less than 20 days	1	2	6	10	9	—	3	4	35	6.5
20 to less than 40 days	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	5	0.9
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	58	80	156	64	31	26	43	78	536	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
Up to 1 day	4.8	4.8	22.9	6.0	1.3	4.7	4.6	20.0	69.2	47.6
Over 1 to 2 days	6.0	2.2	5.3	3.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	17.2	37.1	25.5
Over 2 to 3 days	0.1	1.3	2.2	0.9	0.4	—	0.8	2.6	8.2	5.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.2	1.5	4.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	8.9	6.1
5 to less than 10 days	2.6	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.2	—	0.1	0.4	6.7	4.6
10 to less than 20 days	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.7	1.3	—	4.8	4.7	14.6	10.0
20 to less than 40 days	—	0.1	0.6	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.9	0.6
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14.1	11.0	37.9	13.9	5.8	6.2	11.8	44.9	145.5	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
Up to 1 day	4.6	2.5	12.2	4.6	0.7	3.2	2.8	9.6	40.3	9.9
Over 1 to 2 days	7.8	2.8	7.7	5.5	1.8	1.9	0.9	23.1	51.4	12.7
Over 2 to 3 days	0.3	3.3	5.2	2.4	0.9	0.1	2.2	6.5	20.8	5.1
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.8	4.8	17.1	7.3	1.8	0.4	2.4	0.6	35.1	8.7
5 to less than 10 days	17.3	3.1	2.9	10.8	9.7	—	0.7	2.7	47.3	11.7
10 to less than 20 days	4.1	6.7	32.4	7.6	18.1	—	66.2	54.6	189.7	46.8
20 to less than 40 days	—	2.4	14.6	0.4	3.8	—	—	—	21.1	5.2
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34.9	25.5	92.1	38.6	36.6	5.5	75.2	97.2	405.7	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
Up to 1 day	213	108	437	161	23	125	103	343	1,513	8.7
Over 1 to 2 days	338	128	269	214	73	74	31	909	2,036	11.8
Over 2 to 3 days	15	139	188	86	35	3	77	245	788	4.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	56	221	646	323	68	16	95	20	1,444	8.3
5 to less than 10 days	785	125	97	405	385	—	26	96	1,921	11.1
10 to less than 20 days	192	256	1,119	290	708	—	2,915	3,059	8,540	49.3
20 to less than 40 days	—	337	550	14	170	—	—	—	1,071	6.2
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,600	1,313	3,305	1,493	1,463	218	3,247	4,673	17,312	100.0

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1979 :
INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				All industries	Proportion of total		
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction		Stevedoring services	Other				
	Coal	Other			Construction	Stevedoring services						
DISPUTES												
Wages	4	6	38	28	7	1	20	13	117	21.8		
Hours of work	—	2	7	5	1	—	2	5	22	4.1		
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	5	0.9		
Managerial policy	24	38	64	20	12	6	12	37	213	39.7		
Physical working conditions	22	13	30	8	7	11	5	18	114	21.3		
Trade unionism	7	15	12	1	4	3	2	4	48	9.0		
Other	1	5	3	1	—	5	1	1	17	3.2		
Total	58	80	156	64	31	26	43	78	536	100.0		
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)												
					— '000 —							
Wages	0.7	0.5	10.2	5.5	1.1	0.3	8.1	24.3	50.6	34.8		
Hours of work	—	0.3	0.6	0.9	—	—	0.5	4.6	6.9	4.7		
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	0.5	0.9	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	1.8	1.2		
Managerial policy	6.8	5.9	16.5	3.3	2.5	1.0	1.4	10.7	48.0	33.0		
Physical working conditions	4.0	1.0	6.9	1.8	0.7	1.6	0.8	4.6	21.3	14.6		
Trade unionism	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	9.1	6.3		
Other	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	—	3.2	0.3	0.3	7.8	5.4		
Total	14.1	11.0	37.9	13.9	5.8	6.2	11.8	44.9	145.5	100.0		
WORKING DAYS LOST												
					— '000 —							
Wages	0.8	2.8	43.9	14.5	11.4	0.4	70.2	79.4	223.5	55.1		
Hours of work	—	0.7	1.0	7.5	0.1	—	0.3	1.9	11.5	2.8		
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	1.6	2.6	0.4	—	—	0.1	—	4.7	1.2		
Managerial policy	12.4	14.0	36.4	8.8	17.1	1.2	1.5	10.4	101.8	25.1		
Physical working conditions	7.3	3.4	4.5	1.9	6.6	1.3	0.8	4.8	30.6	7.5		
Trade unionism	14.2	1.9	3.3	4.6	1.5	0.2	2.1	0.3	28.1	6.9		
Other	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	—	2.4	0.1	0.4	5.5	1.4		
Total	34.9	25.5	92.1	38.6	36.6	5.5	75.2	97.2	405.7	100.0		

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

0.001 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 1000 10000 100000 1000000

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1979 :
INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement	Manufacturing								Other industries	All industries	Proportion of total			
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment		Construction		Stevedoring services							
	Coal	Other	Other	Other	Construction	Other	Other	Other						
DISPUTES														
Negotiation	17	7	22	23	9	3	8	24	113	21.1	21.1			
Mediation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	0.2			
State legislation —														
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	1	6	5	5	—	4	7	28	5.2	5.2			
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation —														
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —														
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	1	8	10	4	—	6	1	30	5.6	5.6			
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1.3	1.3			
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Resumption without negotiation	34	71	119	26	12	23	25	46	356	66.4	66.4			
Other methods	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.2	0.2			
Total	58	80	156	64	31	26	43	78	536	100.0	100.0			
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)														
Negotiation	2.8	1.1	6.3	3.2	1.8	0.5	1.0	5.3	22.1	15.2	15.2			
Mediation	—	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.9	0.9			
State legislation —														
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.6	—	0.2	1.3	5.1	3.5	3.5			
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation —														
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —														
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.7	—	4.9	—	8.1	5.6	5.6			
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	2.8	2.8			
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Resumption without negotiation	7.1	9.4	27.5	8.5	2.5	5.7	5.7	38.3	104.8	72.0	72.0			
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total	14.1	11.0	37.9	13.9	5.8	6.2	11.8	44.9	145.5	100.0	100.0			
WORKING DAYS LOST														
Negotiation	8.8	6.1	34.5	8.2	15.2	0.9	1.0	13.7	88.4	21.8	21.8			
Mediation	—	—	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	18.0	4.4	4.4			
State legislation —														
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	5.8	7.2	2.7	6.3	—	0.7	4.0	26.6	6.6	6.6			
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation —														
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —														
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	0.7	4.8	7.1	7.6	—	66.5	0.3	87.0	21.4	21.4			
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	1.8	1.8			
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Resumption without negotiation	19.0	13.0	27.6	20.6	7.1	4.6	7.0	79.2	178.0	43.9	43.9			
Other methods	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.5	0.1	0.1			
Total	34.9	25.5	92.1	38.6	36.6	5.5	75.2	97.2	405.7	100.0	100.0			

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	March Quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1977	185	4.7	4.2	16.5	6.9	543
	1978	161	4.1	6.2	11.5	7.2	413
	1979	189	4.9	3.4	13.5	3.3	501
50 and under 100	1977	103	7.3	6.4	18.4	7.7	631
	1978	105	7.2	10.9	17.3	10.8	664
	1979	96	6.8	4.7	20.7	5.1	805
100 and under 200	1977	87	12.2	10.8	33.6	14.1	1,089
	1978	81	11.3	17.0	26.7	16.6	1,023
	1979	81	12.1	8.3	37.4	9.2	1,752
200 and under 400	1977	62	18.3	16.1	37.8	15.8	1,368
	1978	51	14.4	21.8	29.6	18.5	1,114
	1979	88	24.5	16.8	61.4	15.1	2,463
400 and under 1,000	1977	55	36.6	32.3	90.7	38.0	3,219
	1978	24	13.6	20.7	49.0	30.5	1,955
	1979	53	32.1	22.0	77.2	19.0	2,946
1,000 and under 2,000	1977	10	14.4	12.7	25.9	10.8	735
	1978	8	10.5	15.9	22.4	14.0	987
	1979	19	25.7	17.8	54.7	13.5	2,017
2,000 and under 3,000	1977	1	2.9	2.6	0.4	0.2	13
	1978	2	5.0	7.6	4.0	2.5	143
	1979	7	17.0	11.7	69.8	17.2	3,071
3,000 and over	1977	3	16.9	14.9	15.5	6.5	517
	1978	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1979	3	22.5	15.4	71.2	17.5	3,758
Total	1977	506	113.3	100.0	238.9	100.0	8,116
	1978	432	66.1	100.0	160.6	100.0	6,298
	1979	536	145.5	100.0	405.7	100.0	17,312

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : ANALYSIS BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST

Total working days lost	March Quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1977	225	15.5	13.6	9.5	4.0	323
	1978	218	14.1	21.4	9.1	5.6	336
	1979	243	20.5	14.1	10.0	2.5	385
100 and under 500	1977	178	35.6	31.5	45.2	18.9	1,522
	1978	148	20.4	30.9	34.4	21.4	1,316
	1979	173	34.5	23.7	41.9	10.3	1,624
500 and under 1,000	1977	55	21.9	19.4	40.0	16.7	1,349
	1978	36	10.1	15.3	25.4	15.8	953
	1979	58	24.6	16.9	39.3	9.7	1,539
1,000 and under 2,000	1977	27	13.6	12.0	36.7	15.4	1,241
	1978	13	8.0	12.1	18.8	11.7	710
	1979	32	20.4	14.0	43.0	10.6	1,627
2,000 and under 5,000	1977	12	6.8	6.0	32.8	13.7	1,036
	1978	12	9.2	14.0	35.6	22.2	1,270
	1979	17	14.7	10.1	54.5	13.4	2,456
5,000 and under 10,000	1977	8	19.2	16.9	53.2	22.3	1,776
	1978	4	2.6	3.9	26.6	16.6	1,145
	1979	5	2.8	1.9	30.0	7.4	1,166
10,000 and over	1977	1	0.7	0.6	21.5	9.0	868
	1978	1	1.7	2.6	10.7	6.7	568
	1979	8	28.1	19.3	187.0	46.1	8,515
Total	1977	506	113.3	100.0	238.9	100.0	8,116
	1978	432	66.1	100.0	160.6	100.0	6,298
	1979	536	145.5	100.0	405.7	100.0	17,312